

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8. 1740.

91: 1653.

T is a great Advantage Truth hath over Falshood, that whereas the Latter suffers by all strict Inquiries, the Former receives Benefit even from the Measures taken to oppose it, and borrows, as the light Part of a Picture from the Shade, new Beauties from its contrary. As

Old derives Value from those Trials which destroy
Metals, and as Innocence appears the brighter
on the discusing of Calumnies, so, whenever Political Champions for Disloyalty or Confusion endeavour to turn the Measurcs of the Ministry into Ridicule, they are sure to furnish Antidotes to their own poison, and to prevent the very Mischief they intended to do. Just as a certain Assassin, in attacking a worthy Man he had been hired to murder, did him other Injury than cutting off a Wren by a Stroke he made at him, which all the Surgeons he had consulted failed to undertake. But this is the Effect of an overruling Providence, which hath a Power of bringing Good out of Evil, and is a plain Proof that the present System, of the World's being rul'd by *one*, is a mere Chimera, invented by such as are enemies to the Wisdom above them, and who would glad Heaven and Earth were under no better Direction than their own Affairs, that they might contrive their sad Circumstances by looking on a Universe in great Confusion.

Their Thoughts (not to dissemble with the Publick) occurred to me on reading *Common Sense* of September 1740. The Author, I dare say, plumed himself on that elegant Essay, and, like another *Dracanfer*, spied that singly he had defeated a whole Army—nay indeed for him and his Party that such Triumphant as these please them! Happy for him that Jokes divers Care, and that they can comfort themselves such Circumstances with Rivalry like this! But certainly he is under a prodigious Mistake, if he imagines that any but his Associates are diverted with such Stuff this scorching Paper consists of. No, I will venture to assure him, that all grave and considerate Persons see Attemt in a tight Light; in the Light of Nixon's owing up the Acts of Parliament in *Westminster-hall*; the Light of haranguing a Mob on the Virtues of sober Men, in order to stir up a Rebellion in favour of drunkenness. They look upon it as a St Omer's Decimation, which shews the Temper as well as the Aim of its Author, and are in no sort of Doubt but at the Defence of a *Massacre*, or an *Invective* against *Indulgence*, would be written with equal Spirit and Execency by the same Hand. Practice becomes a Second Nature, and some Men value themselves upon doing any thing as ridiculous as they ought to be.

All the World knows, that this Journalist lives by Performances; and therefore it is an Act of Kindness to set his Wit forth to the best Advantage; and as there are No Spies to the Man, as I am sure no body has any Apprehension from his Paper, I will endeavour for once to point out its particular Graces, that may be as universally esteem'd as it deserves. In the first place then I must remark, that Truth, which some Writers are so fond of, is a thing he looks upon a Load. According to his *Common-sense*, the Troops incamp'd on *Hounslow-heath* were intended to fight one Regiment with another, in case no other Enemy came to disturb them; and their wanting Courage to do this affords our polite *Satirist* Ground to laugh at them. Some Folks however, who pretend to know as much of the Matter as He, alledge, that these Campments were very necessary to prevent, first, *Insults* and *Disturbances* in consequence of *Malecontent* *Revolts*; and secondly, to resist foreign *Intruders*, in case any of the Friends of *Common Sense* had thought of crossing the Water. But as neither of these Occasions of fighting offered, why, they think the Troops are under no indispensable Obligation of fighting amongst themselves. But this it seems never occurred, or at least appeared unworthy the Notice of *Common Sense*.

Next to Truth, most great Authors respect Deco-

ur of *Great Britain*; some, *Senators*; but all, it seems, fit Objects at this *Fellow's* Spleen. There was an Army once incamp'd on the same Spot, to which *Common Sense* would have paid more Respect; but it is to be hop'd we shall never see an Army, so model'd, again in the Vicinity of *London*. I imagine *Common Sense* thought of routing this Army as the Friends of Liberty routed that; and because King James's Troops were dissipated by a *Lero, Lero, Lillibullero*, he fancied those of King George would be frightened by a *Journal*. But he may rest assured, that there is not an Officer in that Army so weak as to take Offence at his Wit, or fancy that so notorious a Libeller can any way affect his Character. Manners are valuable in all, but especially necessary to every one who calls himself a Gentleman, and therefore a Person capable of insulting, abusing, and belying so great a Number of Gentlemen of Family, Fortune, and Character, merely for doing their Duty as it became them, in Consequence of their bearing the King's Commission, and being thereby indispensably obliged to fulfil his Orders, must not think it hard if he be suspected of only pretending to *Common sense*.

But it may be said, this is a *Jeu d' Esprit*, a Flight of *Fancy*, a sprightly Stroke of *Raillery*, and all that intended, only to make the Army hateful and ridiculous at the same time. We have, at present, too many of *Solomon's Fools* amongst us, who throw about their Fire-brands daily, and then cry, *am I not in Sport?* We hear of the same Precautions taken abroad in *Spain*, in *France*, in *Holland*; but do we ever hear that the People express an *Unanimity* that the Forces they pay, don't cut each other's Throats? No, they are wiser. Such Monsters as make a *Jest* of all things, who by Jesting, draw us into a War, make jesting Speeches about the War, and write Papers full of *Jests*, on all that concerns the War; tho' in the same Breath, they own it of the last Importance to their Country, are found only here, and serve to make Sport for the Patriots. It is indeed a melancholy Truth, that a certain *Faction* is composed only of sober Contrivers of *Mischief*, and *Madmen* who laugh at the *Mischiefs* they contrive. Yet these are Patriots, forsooth, these are Lovers of their Country, these are Enemies to Corruption, and these are the Spreaders of those Stories which made this War necessary, and are like to make it lingring; these are they on whom the *Spaniards* rely, to whom *France* has an Eye (some of them being her old Acquaintance) and of whom the *Dutch*, with too much Reason, doubt: *All worthy honourable Men!*

There is no Man-of moderate Parts, and reasonable Impartiality, can apprehend that this Encampment was resolved upon without mature Deliberation, or can think it was expedient that either the Motives thereto should have been consulted particularly as to his Opinion of them: Nor is there a Person of tolerable Penetration who does not discern the Encampments were expedient, in case of our having a favourable Opportunity of invading the Enemy, or in case we had been obliged to defend ourselves. One might offer many other Reasons of a like Nature, which could not fail of rising in any Man's Mind, capable of thinking seriously and properly upon the Subject: But alas, this is talking to the Winds and to the Waves. Mr. *Common Sense* and his *Associates*, are only angry with Encampments, because they were proper; it is therefore carrying Coals to Newcastle, to labour this Point with them; they are but too sensible, and in this Case it may be said, *Out of the Abundance of the Heart the Mouth speaketh*. It must be admitted however in their Favour, that in Matters of this sort, they do play the Part of *Politicians*, and make in *Publick* a *Jest* of those Measures, the Propriety of which they both own and lament in secret. Mr. *Common Sense*, I hope, will acknowledge this as an *Act of Justice* done to his Party, because he particularly knows it to be true.

One great and indeed sufficient Reason for the Government's taking this Precaution, is afford'd by the Paper immediately under my Consideration. While we are engaged in a War abroad, there was a Necessity of providing against the Designs of certain abandoned, wicked, and traitorous People at home. Such Men to be sure, are always waiting a favourable Opportunity of exerting themselves to the Danger if not

the Destruction of their Fellow-subjects; therefore, it becomes those who are at the Helm, to keep a strict Eye on, and have a constant Guard over Enemis, insconsiderable only as they want Resolution to own their Purposes. That such a Party there is, who can doubt that reads *Common Sense*? Such as rejoice in their Country's Distress, smile at whatever Accidents befall her, upbraid her Magistrates, insult her Laws, and shew the utmost Contempt for her Sovereign and his Administration, must deserve Notice. The encamping our Troops therefore, had very probably respect to these Sort of Folks, and if so, we must look upon that Measure, as an Air of Hostility committed against the *Abettors* of *Common Sense*, who, in attacking the Army in this Case, did but his Duty, and repelled Force by Force. I am the more inclin'd to think this the Truth, because the sanguine Style he writes in, shews a Soul touched to the quick; to be sure, the poor Gentleman has a pitious Overflowing of the Gall.

When I consider the Language of this Author, it puts me in mind of a beastly Bully. He calls a railing at the Man who has chaffised him, calls him Names, nay, and questions his Courage. Just so Mr. *Common Sense*: The Army with him, are a Crew of Sheep-stealers, the Officers are a Parcel of *Essence Fops*, Female Implements, Carpet Knights, Men of Equipage, and Darby Captains, merely for doing their Duty, and discouraging Mr. *Common Sense's Disciples* from practising their *Tutors* Principles. If any of my Readers can doubt of this, let them but recollect this Writer's outragious Prophecies about a Year ago, when he talk'd of wild Beasts and Foils, and offered his own vile Conceptions as if they had been Oracles of State, or Divine Revelations. Let them consider the whole Scope and Tendency of this Man's Writings, the Views he is known to have, and the Principles on which he professes to act, and then let them read his last Saturday's *Libel* over again, and I dare say they will be of my Opinion. Indeed there is no understanding the particular Paper of any political Writer thoroughly, without considering the Plan on which he writes; the Man's Character and Capacity, his Affection for, and Dislike of reigning Parties. These are the Rules by which we ought to interpret, and if any Man will write without Regard, or in direct Opposition to these Rules, he must thank himself if he is mistaken.

I am naturally averse to mingling Busoonery with Politicks, and therefore I declare, that what I have been saying, is in earnest, my real Sentiments, and the just Result of my Reflection on Mr. *Common Sense's* witty *Oration* on the *Camp at Hounslow*. The Licence afforded to these Sort of Folks has certainly had a proper Effect; they have within these few Months shewn themselves in their true Colours, and treated the Government, as if it was actually at their Mercy; they have given demonstrative Evidence of their good Intentions toward their Country, and their sincere Desire, that as this War with *Spain* began justly, so it should be ended with Honour. Their Discourses, Papers, Pictures, all manifest this, and manifest it so strongly, that there is no doubting it. Such as have treated his Majesty's Administration so despicibly, would no question, if their Power was equal to their Malice, overturn his Government; and therefore I will be bold to say, the *Common Sense of Saturday, September 27, 1740*, is a more convincing Argument of the Necessity of keeping Forces on Foot in *Great Britain*, than all that has been urged in the several Speeches in Defence of this Measure within Doors, or without; because it shews that to this, and to this only, we owe both our Peace and Safety. I hope consequently, that common Prudence will keep us steady in those Measures which have so long protected us in the real Enjoyment of our Liberties, and that such Writings will have no other Effects than shewing who they are that afflict the common Enemy by dividing us, or endeavouring to divide us at home, while we are fighting abroad for the most important Concern of our Nation, a free and extensive Trade.

R. FREEMAN.

Hague, October 14, N. S.

People highly commend the Resolution which the States General caused to be delivered

Week by M. Byamont their Agent, to the Marquis de Penel, in Answer to the Declaration which the said Ambassador made to their High Mightinesses Deputies on the 14th ult. concerning the Departure of the French Squadrons from Brest and Toulon, and the Motives of the most Christian King for sending them to America. It appears by this Answer, that this Republic, whose Members look upon the Affairs of Europe at present, in quite another Light to what they did some Years ago, is apprehensive that this tacit Declaration of France in Favour of Spain, has a greater Tendency to extend the Flame of the War than to extinguish it; the rather because the French Squadrons cannot be considered when in America, as the Squadrons of a neutral Power; considering, that France declare publicly, that the sole View of sending them is to hinder the English from acting, and the Spaniards from being exposed to suffer any Damage. This is the general Opinion, that as soon as the King of Great Britain returns to London, we shall hear of some vigorous Resolutions taken on the Part of England, where the Repair of the Fortifications of Dunkirk must be looked upon as a direct Infra-structure of the Treaty of Utrecht by the French Military.

By the Accommodation of the Dispute between the Elector of Meins and Prince William of Hesse-Cassel, which has been concluded at Hanover, the Elector is to have three Parts in four of the litigated Estate of the late Count de Hanau, and Prince William is to keep the other fourth.

One of the seven Dutch Vessels which the King of Denmark lately caused to be seized in Iceland, on pretence that they carried on a Trade in those Seas, which his Danish Majesty had prohibited, has found an Opportunity to escape, and bring away her Danish Guard, which were shut under the Hatchets while they were asleep, and there detain'd such close Prisoners, that they never saw the Sky from Iceland, till they came into the Texel. This Vessel was no bigger than a Herring Bush, and the bold or rather rash Exploit, was performed by no more than three Seamen, as often as they were resolute. The other six Vessels seiz'd, are of the same small Craft, and were also sent to fish for Cod.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Sept. 30. Yesterday the Lord George Sackville, Clerk of the Council, appointed Capt. John Lyons (Deputy Commissary General) Deputy Clerk of the Council, in the Room of Robert Harris, Esq; deceased.

This Day Alderman Samuel Cook was sworn Lord Mayor of this City before the Barons of the Exchequer, and James Dunn and — Hunt, Esqrs. Sheriffs for the Year ensuing.

We hear, that all the Officers on the Irish Establishment have receiv'd Orders to provide Tents, &c in case there should be Occasion for an Encampment.

By Letters from France we are inform'd, that that Nation is in a very wretched Way, having had a very poor Harvest all over the Kingdom; so that Bread is near 6d. a Pound, and all other Provisions excessive dear: That several Bankers, Merchants, and eminent Tradesmen, daily fail for Want of Trade, to which the Money that is detain'd in the Spanish Flota and Galeons had put an entire Stagnation.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Feterham, Oct. 3. On Tuesday last six Fellows came to this Place with a Posse, which set forth. That they had been taken by the Spaniards, and used in a very cruel and barbarous Manner; and applied themselves to the Church-wardens for Relief; who, being moved with Compassion, would have reliev'd them; but their Insolence was such, that they refus'd to accept what the Church-wardens offer'd them, as not being sufficient for so many Men, and went to Mr. Shepherd our late Mayor, to make their Complaint to him; who, on perusing their Posse, immediately suspected it to be forged; and to prove it, sent for one of the Fellows and examin'd him by himself, after that another, and so a third, taking down their several Answers, which contradicted each other in every Article; upon which he order'd them to the Whipping-post, where they receiv'd their deserved Reward.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elmear, Oct. 8. N.S. Since my last came in the Ships commanded by the following Masters; viz. On the 5th, John Belfour, from London for Copenhagen; John Robins, from London for Stockholm; John Warre, from Gfle for Hull; William Dalton, from Stockholm for London; John Price, from

Petersburg for Crail; Robert Carter, from Riga for Berwick; Thomas Hewett, from Norcopen for London; John Odlen, from Stockholm for Hull; Martin Long, from Petersburg, Samuel Carter, from Liège, both for London; John Thompson, from ditto for Newcastle; Joshua Stutting, from Narva for Hull; John Palmer, from Norcopen for London; James Yeates, from Danzick for Hamburg; Robert Fowler, from Stockholm for London; Andrew Wardroper, from Riga for Dundee: On the 8th, John Simpson, from Stockholm for London; John Burder, from Calmar for ditto; Thomas Harvey, from Petersburg for Newcastle; and William Spillman, from Riga for London.

Last Night sail'd all the Masters outward-bound, the Wind at E. This Day it turn'd to the N.

HOME PORTS.

Dever, Oct. 6. Arrived the Fair Handley, Douglas, from Oporto the Sr. Margareta and St. Anna, Perez, from Lisbon; the Mary and Helen, Smallshaw, from Peterburgh; the Swan, Schistig, from Copenhagen; the Mary and Sarah, Cade, from Milford.

Deal, Oct. 6. Wind W. by N. Romain the Dolfish and Scarborough Men of War, with the Vernon, Redmond, for Monserat; the John and Elizabeth, Warden, for Providence; the Tarrant, Young, for Dublin; the William and Mary, Tew, for Liverpool. Arrived the Sally, Cole, and the St. Patrick, Hester, from St. Christopher, last from the West of England; the Jane, Walker, from Swanzy; the Harponier, Macfall, from Carolina.

LONDON.

We have receiv'd Advice from Oporto, that a Spanish Privateer of about 60 Tons, with 8 Carriage and 2 Swivel Guns, and 35 Men, fitted out at Vigo, was met with about 7 Leagues to the Westward of the Bar, the 14th of last Month, N.S. by Capt. Thomas Tucker of his Majesty's Sloop Bonetta, and after a short Engagement taken by him and carried into that Port.

Yesterday Afternoon an Express arriv'd from Deal, with Advice of the Greenwich Man of War (having Commodore Brown and the South Sea Company's Factors from Panama on board) with a Fleet of Merchant-ships, being arriv'd in the Downs from Jamaica.

We hear from Chippenham in Wilts, that great Riots have been bred, under Pretence of supporting the Country Interest; and that the Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace, who hav: been active in suppressing such dangerous Assemblies, have been threatened, and find it necessary, when they meet for the future, to go armed; but it is hoped, such Measure will be taken, as shall preserve the Authority of the lawful Magistrate, and the Peace and Security of the Subject.

Yesterday Morning died at his House at Greenwich, Mr. Joseph Moore, one of the People called Quakers, an eminent Merchant of this City, reputed worth 30000 l.

Yesterday the Right Honourable the Countess of Dysart, was safely deliver'd of a Son at her House in Sackville Street, Burlington Gardens.

The same Day William Chaplin of Golden Grove, in the County of Carmarthen, Esq; was married at Queen-square Chapel to Mrs. Owen, Relict of Gabriel Owen of Buttington, in the County of Montgomery, Esq; a Lady of great Merit, Beauty and Fortune.

Yesterday one Benson a Ticket Porter, that pled in the Poultry, was found hang'd at his House in Bell Alley Coleman Street.

Yesterday — Schutz, Esq; Privy Purse to his Majesty, arrived at his House in Hanover-square, from Hanover.

BANKRUPTS.

John Hewlett, of Gracechurch-street, London, Ironmonger and Brazier.

Thomas Cormell, late of Church-Hunibon, in the County of Worcester, Dealer and Chapman.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	10 19	10 41

Bans Stock 150 1-half. Anna 153. South Sea 95 1-half Old Annuity 110 1-4th. New ditto 108 1-4th. Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 99 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 90 1-half. Royal Assurances 89 1-half. London Assurance 11 1-half. African 10. Indis Bands 3 l. 5 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-4ths 3 4ths Prem. English Copper 3 l. 10 s.

Welsh ditto 152. Three 1-half per Cent. Indigo Order 103. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million ditto 116. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 1 l. 6 s.

Custom-house, London, Oct 4 1743
For S A L E,
By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Thursday the 23d of October, 1743. At Two in the Clock in the Afternoon, will be put up a Following Goods, viz. 298 Pieces coloured Cambric, Beggars Plush, 6 Pieces coarse Cloth, 13 Pairs of Calicoes, 192 fine Hats and 608 small Hats of the Manufacture of Ireland; 1 Bale of Wool weighing 233 Pounds, and 26 4 Pounds of Cheeses, which Goods have been condemned, and may be seen at the King's Warehouse at the Custom-house, on Tuesday and Wednesday before the Sale, and day of Sale; where Catalogues will be delivered.

On the same Day will be sold at the Custom-house mouth in Devon, a Sloop called the Four-lions, Island built, Burthen about 70 Tons, mounted with Carrage Guns, with all her Tackle, apparel, Inventory wherof may be seen at the Custom-house mouth, and at the Secretary's Office at the Custom-house, London.

To the Customaires to my late Uncle, or Diagram's Office House on the Pav'd Stones in St. Martin's Lane, Gentlemen,

MY Uncle dying this last August, proposed, as he intended and desired I took early on the Business as usual, and had the great good hope for the Continuance of his Customers, as I have done with him for near Twenty Years, and managed the Business for him ever since the Death of my Husband Tom, not suppose but that I should have continued in the House, my Uncle having been Tenant there for about 20 Years, and especially as I was for Six Weeks after his Death suffered to stay in the House, but to my surprize had a Message sent me, only Ten Days before his Death, to acquaint me I should not be accepted as a Tenant but must quit the House at Quarter-day, or day thereof, and was accordingly constrained to leave it in the Manner, to make Room for the other Person the Landlady, has hired it, who, 'tis imagined, could not possibly be me to take another House in the Neighbourhood till such time as he could settle himself in my Ballance my Cafe being known, I am now fortunatly removed with another large and more airy House, Six Days lower the Pavement, which I shall open on Monday next in best Manner that so short a Time will permit, where I will intreat the Continuance of your Favor, and hope every thing will be in a very little time found amiss in the Usage such as will merit Encouragement. Which I shall be the continual Study of,

Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble Servt.
MARY WATKIN

THE GRAND SPECIFICK Cleansing and Strengthening the Reins, &c.

A Medicine that hath gain'd so much Credit, for these many Years it has been publickly known to be one of the many Pretenders to cure the like Disease, at althinder'd the just Reputation this first and only Person for these Purposes, hath obtain'd, by its manifold Effects, for it doth not only cure such difficult Cases, which no other Medicine can: But in every ordinary Case, one bottle doth more real Good than four, that are sold by any other common Pretender, as has been sufficiently attested by Persons of Worth and Reputation that have tried the Effects, and declared it to Mr. Sandwell.

It may be certainly depended on as absolutely certain for carrying off, by Urine, safely and speedily, all the Kind of secret Injuries, Remains of pernicious unnatural purgatives, Mercurials, Glets or Weaknesses, that' torture ill-temper'd Cures of the Venereal Diseases, or from Self-pollution, &c. infinite Coition, &c.

Also any Weaknesses of the Vessels from Wounds, Strains, Blows, or Falls, and all other Obstructions in the Chest, Passages, even Stranguries, Ulcers, &c. are perfectly cured by it, be they of ever so long standing, which Reliefe of Aliments are, in Part, discovered by these following Symptoms, viz. Weakness and Pain in the Stomach, a Sharpness in the Urine, its strong Smell, Flims or Hairs as it were about it, and, in some, too frequent Occasion to urinate.

This noble Specifick is also of singular and very singular Use and Efficacy, where there is any Gravel, or small Stones, Slime, or any other Matter that obstructs the Urine, bringing all away in a few Timetaking, with Ease, and to the very great Satisfaction of the Patient, as I have happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, particularly by a Gentleman, whose Case has so often been mentioned in this Advertisement, by a Certificate of his Doctor, who, on taking but a little of this noble Specific, above an Ounce of Grace, and was cured of an infinite Pain about his Loins, &c. by a short Continuall use.

It also strengthens and recovers, after a particular kind of Relaxations of the Vessels, confirms the Nerves, brings into Order, and thereby perfects the Cure to Amorous Diseases, is a very pleasant Medicine, and will be found of great Benefit to Mankind, beyond Expectation, which is the Reason of its being made publick, and to obviate the Intrusion of Pretenders in all the different Cafes above-mentioned.

One Bottle, in most Cases, is sufficient for a patient as you will see by the Directions given with it.

Sold at 7s. 6d. the Bottle, at Mr. Sandwell's Tapster, the Griffin, the Corner of Bucklersbury, in the Poultry.

LONDON:

Priced for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-Noster-Row.